FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30.

The Next 'World's Convention. M. Louis Chitti, who describes himself as " Commissioner of the Belgian Government, formerly Professor of Political Economy, now on a mission to the United States of America," issues a Manifesto through the leading column of the Evening Post, inviting the Political Economists and enlightened citizens of the United States to attend a Convention of the partisans and opponents of Free Trade, to be held at Brussels (Belgium) on the 16th day of September, 1847." He entreats the journals of this country without exception to give place to his manifesto, and we will endeavor to accommo date him by making the announcement which is that imported commodities are uniformly excelthe object, or at least the occasion, of his address, lent? Not in our experience. Is it true that "a and copying as much of the letter itself as we can conveniently make room for, with such comments Good seem to dictate. M. Chitti thus opeus :

"The Liberty of Commerce, or what is now called Free Trade, is, beyond dispute, one of the most efficacious means of increasing national wealth. It is only under the indusence of freedom from restrictions that the industry of a country can be preferably directed to the most profitable productions—to those productions for which the nation is more advantageously situated than other nations, or at least as well situated as others. The people of a country have no personal interest in producing these commodities which other nations, placed in relation thereto in more favorable circumstances, can produce with less expense, and can therefore sell at a cheeper rate."

If all this is indeed 'beyond dispute,' what is the use of the proposed Convention? Here is the whole problem solved, and the solution recorded : yet M. Chitti and his confederates gravely sum mon the Economists of all the world to meet in Convention at Brussels to consider and discuss it! If the advocates of Protection were insane or idiots, they could not be treated more superciliously than they are by this 'Commissioner' in a paper purporting to invite them to discuss on fair and equal terms the Economic question in a Convention free and open to all the world, and which would be understood to proffer equal opportunities to all. The whole scheme is here careleasly exposed. Chitti and his colaborers have no idea that the subject will be really and candidly investigated by their Convention, with a view to the discernment and proclamation of truth. They mean only to proclaim in an imposing and specious form those doctrines which they have already settled as "beyond dispute;" and they calculate that the Commercial Interest and Spirit will be so strongly represented as to overbear all opposition. The player. He shows his hand at the start.

that sum. Here, says the ex-Professor, it is be trations. yond dispute' that the nation which produces them source, becomes a competitor for employment in for all I can make. - Well, suppose the den familiar to Professors of Political Economy alone.

antian to be soon to the short and a shelter of freedom that a nation derives the greatest advantages from
the productive forces in her possession, and is enabled
with the same means of production to furnish a greater
amount of products. Free Trade beside stimulates the
intelligence and the activity of the manufacturers, and
ever forces them to press onward, if they wish not to
remain behind while other nations are advancing and
improving their methods of production. In fine, it is
this same freedom of trade which calls forth and perfects inventions resulting in the addition of new powers
to those already existing, and in bringing to aid the work
of production the natural sigents that the Deity has
scattered with produgality under the hand of man, provided he takes the pairs to discover them, and to make
them the allies of his labors."

If this were truth instead of rhetoric, Holland, by

If this were truth instead of rhetoric, Holland, by her uniform adherence to Free Trade, ought to have been placed far in advance of England in the or possibly could with a meager unsteady support extent and perfection of her manufactures, while Switzerland should have far outstripped Saxony or Ac -were actually called into existence under the policy of Free Trade or that of Protection .-This is not a question to be settled by the naked Economy. But hear him farther

"It is time that enlightened nations explode the absurd system which pretends to protect Labor—a system
which with more reason may be styled an obstacle to
the progress of national wealth; a system unjust and
rulnous to the interests of those forms of industry truly
national, those which exist from their own inherent
force, for the sake of favoring industry which is paralyzed, and which can only subsist by forcing consumers
to buy its products.

"The consequences of these unjust and tyramics are, as impropacity termed protective, are, in the first
laws, so impropacity termed protective, are, in the first

Here are two paragraphs, but only a single new idea, if so much as that. Conceding the Professor's superior taste in regard to Claret and Champagne. and the good sense of his preferring either as a be. verage to Vinegar, we insist that these do not typify the real matter in dispute. Here, for example, is Grain-Growing or Agriculture generally, 'a form of industry truly national' with us, and largely prosecuted before we had any National policy, or of our National being in Congress, after full and since 1837. The Bombay Times considers that the first of our Farmers, then forming nineteen-twentieths of our whole People—to encourage by legislation the a great artery like a rallway. The growers are to o poor establishment and diffusion of Manufactures in our to send their Cotton to a distance. country, and this policy has been pursued, with more or less earnestness, down to this day. We Cotton, Wool, Iron, &c. &c. all brought forward in the bot beds of Protection, and brought so far forward that it seems to us really impolite in a stranger to compare their products to 'domestic vinegar' while he courteously insinuates that those of

brought to such perfection that they can now live and flourish in open competition with the world; others have partially reached that goal; while Is it quite others, again, are yet in their infancy. modest in the Belgian Professor to say confidently of any of these that they "cannot be suc ceasful ?" Is it fair or cogent to compare them with plants "removed from that latitude in which | alone | they could prosper?"-But let us hear the ex-Professor assert the advantages of Free Trade:

fessor assert the advantages of Free Trade.

"From such an exchange two advantages are derived—on the one hand are received excellent foreign commodities, and on the other a market is opened for our native productions; for, let us not forget that a foreign product cannot be imported without exporting an equal product cannot be imported without exporting an equal product cannot be imported without exporting an equal for from injuring the market for native goods, on the contrary favor their sale and consumption. Easy said, all this, but how proved ? Is it true

foreign product cannot be imported without exportag an equal value in domestic merchandise succeeding each paragraph as Troth and Public it were true, then the export of British merchandise the past year ought to have been beyond all precedent-far beyond that of 1838 or '38. Yet the official returns make a very different exhibit; and British factories have stood idle or run half time in the very midst of an enormous British importation of foreign products. It is indeed true that something must be given for something; but the something bought may be eaten, drank or worn out; while the something exchanged for it may be Publie Stocks or other promises to pay at a future time-may be cash in hand, mortgages on property. many other things beside 'merchandise,' in its usual sense. A nation is but a larger family; and he who has not known a case wherein a farmer or tradesman's annual expenditures overran his annual

income must be sadly unqualified for any responsible position in life unless it be that of a Professor of Political Economy. Of course, there comes a sequel to this current of trade somehow-the Lawyer and the Sheriff write its obituary-but we have not found those who consider the end very fond of or indifferent to the beginning - But hear the Commissioner in continuation:

Commissioner in continuation:

The Protective System acts in an opposite way, and closes the market for native productions, in order to force consumers to buy at a dear rate the imperfect products of the protected branches of industry. There is a double disadvantage in this system for the consumers, who pay a high price for indifferent goods, and also for the producers of the commodities which would been given in exchange for those imported."

Easily said again; but in stubborn contraventions of the contraventic stubborn contraventic and the contraventic stubborn co

tion to the teachings of the Prices Current. When the Protective Tariff of '42 was enacted, its enemies asserted that it increased the prices of the Protected articles some twenty to fifty per cent whole project is a party device—a mere game, and We dared them to show this by a comparison of acthe Commissioner seems to us rather a bungling tual prices; they were silent and we showed the contrary. It is easy to say an increase of fifty per cent. M. Chitti, so far from being the man to settle in the duty on a given article has increased its price he Economic controversy oil hand, knows not how by nearly or quite so much; but what is the use of reeven to fairly state it. He assumes, without war peating it in the face of absolute demonstration of rant that, if one country can produce an article so the contrary? Let any one take the trouble of cheaply as to undersell the corresponding product | comparing the market prices of Iron, Coal, Sheet of another nation in its own markets, then it is delings, Drillings, Flannels, Broadcloths, Sugar, Salt, monstrated 'beyond dispute' that the former post &c .- say on the 1st of June respectively. in 1*40, sesses such natural advantages for producing '40, '44, '40 and '47-and he must be satisfied that this article that it ought to supply the wants the price of either was not governed and indeed was of the latter. Yet this is the very point in con- hardly affected at all by the duty. Where an artroversy-the point on which we feel very con-ticle continues to be entirely or mainly imported fident that the Free Traders are wrong-that under whatever rate of duty-as in the case of Tex. they have glided over it without thoroughly Coffee, Spices, &c .- the duty will generally make considering it-taking it as 'beyond dispute' itself manifest in the price; but where an article when it is not only disputable but very earnestly which was in good part imported under a low Rev disputed. Let us consider Hats or Shirts as an il- enue duty or none, is taxed at a much higher rate lustration. 'We will suppose, for example, that the | with a view to Protection, and in consequence rap average cost of making a good Fur Hat in this idly ceases to be imported, being largely produced country is \$4, while as good an article might be im- at home, it is very often afforded cheaper and ported, all duties being repealed, for 834; and that cheaper to consumers, under the pressure of domesthe established price of making Shirts here is tic competition impelled by a widening market, ur twenty live cents, while it is possible to procure til it is sold at a lower rate than ever before their making in some part of Europe or Asia for half Of this truth, we have given any number of ithus

'Then what,' says a Free Trader, 'is the good for less money possesses natural advantages for vof your Protection to the Home Producer? Why prosecuting this branch of industry-it is clear that sir, the good of it to all Home Producers consists in we ought to buy of her. But we say No; this does by no means follow. We may obtain mats or er, and thus decreasing the expense, hazards and by ho means the consumer, under these c'ecumstances, by buying abroad, but we derange and depress ing the certainty and steadiness of markets for all our own Industry-not alone in the branches im- The special advantage to the particular producer is mediately affected but in the whole circle, by so realized in the substitution of a sure, quick and amdoing. The American Hatter thus thrown out of ple market for one doubtful and limited. Ask any employment, is driven into some other vocation to manufacturer of Cabinet ware, Crockery or Cutle work at reduced wages and with inferior skill , the ry what he desires in the way of business, and his American Seamstress, thus bereft of her slender re- natural reply is 'A ready market and ready pay some capacity less fitting and congenial, or perhaps for your product were extended to ten times what a tax upon public or private benevolence. The it now is, would the price naturally be higher of proverbial folly of buying because they are cheap lower "-" If the increase should be suddenly vast, articles you should not buy at all, is probably un- the price might rise for a season, but would soo decline, and in the end be much lower than it can be while the demand is limited and capricious.'-That this is the true, unfailing law of Trade, the historiction only, that national manufactures can elevate emselves to that degree of perfection which they must ry and present prices of Clocks. Stoves. Newspapers sable to compete successfully with foreign &c. in our Country will abundantly demonstrate-Newspapers are far cheaper in New-England than in the South, because there are ten times as many taken to the square mile in the former as it the latter. And they are to day far cheaper through our Country than they could be afforded if Foreign journals could supplant the home-made as readily and extensively as Foreign Ginghams and Broadcloths can their American rivals. And if the course of events shall double or treble the patronage of the Evening Post or The Tribune, be sure that the paper so favored will not be held dearer but offered heaper-that is, it will give more matter to the volume or the ten dollars' worth-than it now does

-We trust none of our readers will grudge the space we have given to the illustration of truths Prussia. Then as to stimulating and perfecting In familiar to them, in deference to the cool assump vention-look into any of our workshops and fac. tions of the Belgian Professor. He is a sample tories, and see whether the greatest achieve his school-of the men who assume to be the ments of Man's inventive faculties-the Steam | teachers of Political Economy, and to brand all who Engine, the Jacquard Loom, the Spinning Jenny, dissent from their theories as selfish knaves or humbugged idiots. Wrapped in profound self-conceit, they treat with silent contempt whatever is offered on the other side, as if obviously suggested assertions even of an ex-Professor of Political by sordid interest or a blind hatred of foreigners, and are content with simply reiterating hypotheses a hundred times demolished as though they were the undoubted axioms of Economic Science.-Should opportunity serve. We may pursue still far ther our review of M. Chitti's manifesto.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA .- The Bombay Times gives us some useful facts concerning India. The citish, or British and East India Company's armics in India numbered, on the 1st of January, 1847, considerably above 300,000 men, and the yearly amount tary charges for their support is stated to exceed \$70,000,000 a year, or more than half the whole public revenue. The public debt of India (which is over and above the British national debt, Canada debt, &c.) is four hundred millions of dollars, one fourth of which has been incurred within the last ten years. The gross annual public income of India, is estimated at \$12.5,000,-000, and the expenditure at \$135,000,000. Ref ore the Affghan war, the British armies in India numbered 168. 477, exclusive of about 25,000 troops from Britsin-British regiments. There are thousands of Euro pear officers, and their appointments is a source of effective patronage to men in power in England. In a few y ears, 110,000 men have been added to the East India Cor npaby's army, being about as many as the whole Br itish litary forces upheld elsewhere. Seven hundred Briteven existence. Fifty-odd years ago, the fathers | ish officers have been appointed to native regin sents calm discussion, decided that it was expedient and in india are courageous and well disciplined, but its facts politic—not for the sake of our Manufacturers, for do not indicate that India is well governed. It is a secrewe had none of any consequence, but for the sake | ed that the reasons why ladis does not supply Er gland with Cotton are, the distance, the want of carrie re and its expense, the want of roads for carts, and the v fant of

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE" for August have in consequence very extensive Manufactures of contains many very valuable and entertaining articles. from the pens of good writers; among them we notice an interesting Essay, by Rev. JOHN S. C. ARBOTT, one of the Editors, on Cultivating a Cheerful Disposition .-There is also furnished a steel engraving, giving a strikingly faithful view of the Messrs. Abbott's fine Institution for Young Ladies, in Houston-st. This is a good (month Europe resemble excellent Claret or Champagne. | 1y) publication and is deserving of very general perusal Many of these American manufactures, at first cre- particularly by parents. It is published by Mesers, Post, ated and long upheld by Protection, have been 5 Beekman-et Clinton Hall,

Three Anecdotes of the Pope. We translate the following from the Courrie

The Holy Father, who has not at his command all the reasuries of Christendom to fill, as he desires, the hands of the supplicants who come to him, at least knows how to bestow his alms in the right place. One day one of those characters, whom the artists at Home call Romanuckes, presented himself to Pius IX, declaring that he was overwhelmed with misfortunes, his wife was dying and his children without bread. The Pope looked at him and replied, that honest misery would not wear so red a nose or so shining a face, and that some trick was perhaps lurking under it. But to the doubts of His Holiness, the fellow replied that his grandfather was paralytic and that the grandfather of his wife was stone-blind With all his family ill upon his hands, his case was truly A hundred pisatres, he said, would be enough to help him out of the difficulty. The Pape borrowed

the money of his treasurer, and gave it to him.

But a doubt took possession of the donor. - Have bestowed my charity to good purpose?" He wished to know what to think of it. He put on the outer dress of a simple priest and presently walked beyond the suburof the Transleverins, whither the Romanache had been watebed. He stopped before a certain house, from which issued shouts and the joyous ringing of glasses.— He entered, and recognized his man in good company, leaning with his clows on the table in all the glory of atoxication. "To the health of the good Pope, who treats us to such capital wine " cried the Amphitryon in a return of consciousness. "It is he who will teach you how to act, he who might send you to prison for having stolen the goods of the poor," said Flus IX, to the terrified and cast-down boun companions. "Let this serve as a lesson, and let my indulgence for

s present help you to deserve full forgiveness. The Romans of the present day, like the Romans of per times, are the greatest lovers of art in the world, and especially of the art Terpsichorean. The dancing of Fanny Elssler had electrified them so much, that their enthusiasm had produced a subscription of 12,000 france. which sum they had converted into a crown of gold : this they intended to offer to the object of their idolstry. certheless, they recollected that there was a man at the Quirinal whom they preferred to Fanny Elaster; they went to him and said

Holy Father, we desire to give to Fanny Elssler this crown of gold, if it will not be displeasing to your Ho-" Give the crown of gold, if that amuses you," replied

the good Pius IX, smiling, "only I suggest that your present le not logical." Why not, Holy Father

"Why, I have supposed bitherto that crowns were made for the head, not for the legs." The Romans gave their crown of gold to Fanny Elss ler, but the same day they sent to Pius IX a thousand

crowns for his poor. Not long since, Pius IX proposed a new reform to his Council. Twenty Cardinals, who were most hostile to the constant disposition of the Holy Father, were present. Twenty black balls were found in the urn which contained the votes. Pine IX was not disconcerted taking the white scull cap from his head and laying it upon the urn, he said ... Now, gentlemen, the black balls are all white." The measure passed the next day. The evening of that day M. Rossi, the French Embassador, paid him a visit. The Holy Father, visibly moved from the impression produced by the stene of the morning described it to his visiter, adding : "The opposition I meet with daily will not check me. I shall gain the end I propose for my Government, for I pos we of my people. And even if the love of that good seople should one day fall me. I shall not be discouraged for still there will remain to me the support of God.

New Publications.

THE AGAMEMNON OF ASCHYLUS, with Notes. By C. C. FELTON, A. M. Ellot Professor of Greek Literature in the University at Cambridge. Boston: James Munroe & Co. 1847, 12mo, pp. 198.

We have not written this title without a smile at the idea of a writer in a Daily Journal of New-York gravely reviewing a Boston edition, in muslin covers, of this sternest and noblest of Attic From the Panathenes, with its gorgeous course from all regions, its mystic pr and its dramatic contests under the shadow of the Parenon with the pure sky of Athens spread over the theatre where were gathered the wisest and bravest of that woodrous people, to a New-York editor's box in the fifth story, where the never-cossing clamor street rises to attest the rush and intensity of modern ife, and where the interests and questions of To-Day absorb every moment the gulf is a broad one. Old Eschylus surely never dreamed that he was to be dis-

cussed under such circumstances.

This little volume has been rendered almost as fanous as a modern novel by the not very indicious or gentlemanly assault made on it through the Knickerseker Magazine, and the lecture in reply read to the writer by the North American Review. With that contraversy we have no other concern, than to wish that the assailer had done what he had to do in a spirit and ley, or good manners are furthered by such a proceedure | Juas he adopted.

agedy which is so general a favorite among the true
wers of Greek literature. We have long hoped that in
se progress of classical learning in this country some
ompetent person would attempt such a commentary upon
as the necessities of College classes require and we are
onlying that in the msin Prof. Felton's is just such a
commentary. We trust that among studious young peromegatary. We trust that among studious young perduce during the year ending timported into the United
Singdom during the year ending the open data for some state of the produce of two millions of
the best lands in England, and has country with the millions of
dollars. This is independent of the immense additional
price which the British community paid for home produce during the year ending timported into the United
Singdom during the year ending timported into the United
Singdom during the year ending the open during the year
'twenty millions setting,' or a hundred millions of
dollars. This is independent of the immense additional
price which the British community paid for home prothe progress of classical learning in this country some it as the necessities of College classes require and we are convinced that in the main Prof. Felton's is just such a dollars.

recurrence forbids us to consider it settled. Sturdy on the 5th of June last, on the 5th of June last.

5. There were 28 millions of bushels of surplus breadstuffing for youth a course of study in more in the warehouses of Great Britain, on the lat of July, 1845. On the last of July, 1845, there were not of demanding for youth a course of study in more immediate connection with the wants of actual life. We are not without an expectation that this demand, whether for go od or ill will more and more be compiled with the dust which in the libraries of educated and literary men restaupon the once well thumbed volumes of Homer. Plato or Pindar is not a good omen for their more extended neeting special intellectual culture. But on the other hand an infinite variety of tendencles and tastes so me to whom the consummate, unequaled Art of Greek Poetry will be a permanent source of improvement and delight.

CHAMBERS's CYCLOFEDIA OF ENALISH LITERATURE—No. 14 of this work fully sustains the high interestexcited by former numbers. This issue consists chiefly of sketches of the lives and works of living or very recently deceased writers—including Eurus, Hogg the Extrick Shepherd, the two Coleridges, Hood, Tenangaria, Macanlay Thomas Haynes Bayly, W. Moncaton

the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' the two Coleridges, Hood. Ten-nyson, Macaulay, Thomas Haynes Bayly, W. Monckton Milnes, Charles Mackay, Eliza Cook, Joanna Baille, if so, where will the money come from t the Ettrick Shepherd, the two Coleridges, Hood, Ten-Colman, Bulwer, Sheridan Knowles, Motherwell, Gil. Should the Grain crop in Europe prove to be generally poration; no one person to have a contract for more fillan, Godwin, etc. The selections from the writings of good, and supposing the increased prices to have induced than one district. lete the work.-For sale by W. H. Graham, and Ber-

LOUIS THE FOURTEENTH, AND THE COURT OF FRANCE IN THE XVIITH CENTURY.—This new work by Miss Pardoe, which has received such high commenda tion from the British press, is to be republished by the Harpers, in six parts, at 50 cents each. Part I was issued several days ago, forming a 12mo. of 216 pages neatly printed on good paper, and illustrated with we

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE AND MERRY'S MUSEUM -The August number of this entertaining and useful book | tog place. for children is published by Messrs. Post, Clinton Hall: it has a number of good articles, together with en gravings and a piece of music.

DEVOTIONAL FAMILY BIBLE.-Part 50 of this splendidly illustrated Bible has been out several days -We are glad to hear that the work is receiving a liberal

"A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVA TION OF THE GRAPE VINE on Open Walls; with a Descriptive Account of an Improved Method of Planting and Managing the Roots of Grape Vines; by CLEMENT Heane; to which is added an Appendix, containing Remarks on the the Culture of the Grape Vine in the United States." Sold by H. Long & Brother, 32 Ann st.

SUMMER TOURS, OR NOTES OF A TRAVELEN through some of the Southern and Middle States," by Theodore Dwight, author of a 'Tour in Italy,' 'The Northern Traveler, &c. &c. has been published by Harper & Brothers, in paper covers. Price 35 cents.

The ANNUAL REPORT of the American and oreign Anti-Slavery Society is published and for sale by W. H. Harned, 22 Spruce-st.

4 of Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. There was no Southern Mail at Richmond yesterday from beyond Petersburg, and of course no

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL. The Union publishes the startling rumors about s rebellion among the Mormon Regiment in Call-fornia, which appeared in the Washington letter of the

"It is certain that no accounts to this effect have been received by any of the departments, nor have we heard of any private letters which confirm it. The last letter from General Kearney is to the 17th March, and it makes no mention of the Mormons at all." Journal of Commerce, and says

The Commencement of Rutgers' College took place at New Brunswick, N. J. on the 28th. The of A. B. was conferred on 34 gentlemen, and that of A. M. on the same number

A large lime stone rolled from the top of a bill in the vicinity of Pittsburgh on Monday afternoon— in its destent it rushed against a frame school bouse and instantly killed five children, beside wounding three others, one of whom it is feared may not recover.

Ly Morrow and McElwee's soap and tallow chandlery in Paterson was burnt on Tuesday night with all its contents. Loss \$1,500—nearly covered by in-

De David St. LEGER PORTER, Lieutenant | he United States Army, died at Vera Cruz lately of the comits. Lieut P. was a nephew of the late Com. Porter

Things in Philadelphia. Correspondence of The Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1847. An accident from the careless use of fire arms or curred last night, by which James McMullen was killed with his law entirely shot away. Henry McLaughlin so badly wounded in his breast that his recovery is doubtfu-and John Cole severely iscerated. on Cole severely iscerated. Natives hold their delegate elections to night.—

Cut bond / Information from Harrisburg this morning state that there are available funds in the Treasury to meet the payment of the August interest on Monday next. Thus has been realized a prediction which I made some months since. Beside preparing for according payments, the temporary loan recommended by the late State Treasurer to meet the deficit on the lat February has been liquidated.

We want to enjoy a junketing here. Cannot you per-suade the Celestial Powwowers to visit our city before

er leave these shores.
The Neal Committee have decided to erect a neatcomment to the writer of "Charcoal Sketches." None

nonument to the writer of "Charceal Sketches." None out his intimate friends will ever know the true worth and kindly heart of poor Neal.

Holders of Flour continue firm, in view of the extreme light stock but the market is quiet. The sales are noon biss. Brandy when at \$5.75, and good Western at 15.62 to 5.75. The Cotton Market has to day experimed a demand for 500 bales, to leave this at 12½ to 13 or New Orleans, and 11½ for Tennessee. Corn is very hull, and buyers refuse 75 ets, for Pennesjanala yellow, which is maintained by holders. Wheat is still from with sales 2,500 bushels Pennesjanal at 43.155. Growerles of all kinds steady. A cargo sale of Cheffeegos Sugar at 6½ is the only important sale noted. Pravisions still dail. Sales Lard at 51 to 10 ets. Whisky in better migury at 27 ets libds and bils.

We mid a dull day in Stocks, and a tendency to de-We had a dull day in Stocks, and a tendency to de-

eline. First Board and After—12 Lehigh Mort Loan, 92, 250 Texas Rds, 10, 21; \$-500 U S ds, 97, a5, 193; 15,500 Pons ds, 35, -0, 5,000 ds, 3ds, 80, 800 do, 8d) 25 Sneq Canal, 164; \$1,360 U S ds, 70, 165; \$1,360 U S ds, 71; Second Board and After—184 Lehig Mort Loan, 914; 100 U S B, 4; 150 Kend, 15, 331; 100 dg a5 nw. 3d; 50 U S B, 44; 150 Kend, 15, 331; 100 dg a5 nw. 3d; 50 Neshanic Cop. 5; 2,000 State 5'e, 80; 2 Mechs. Bonk, 28;

Prefsector, July 29-11 P. M.

I have no change in business affairs to notice I have no change in business attack to be acted of ay. The Flour Market will be dull until the arrival of foreign news, as holders are not hurried by large arrivals to sell. The river still continues in the stage. More of the persons supposed to be connected with the recent for have been arrested. Three persons will probably die from the effect of their wounds. The circumstance, I trust, will call the attention of our authorities to the removal of such nulsanges as caused the disturbance from

Baltimore, July 29-1 P. M.

Flour market still quiet. Sales Howard st. at \$5.50 to 5.65, and Cuy Mills held at \$6, without sales. Sales prime white Wheat at 1.30, and prime red at 1.25, which prices are somewhat better, owing to extreme light stock. Sales Corn at 70 to 75 for white and yellow. Corn Meal held at \$1. Sales Oats 50 to 53. Whitsky selling in barrels at 27 cents, which is an advance. Sales 00 this Porto Nico Sogar at 61 to 14, and

We have read with attention a long article in the London Economist, received by the Britannia, prospective demand for bresdetuffs in the British Kingoms, the whole of the figures in which are taken rom official sources. A few of the results (which we

Ors. CIS. 3.730

Reduced into United States sousser. 12:87.603 bushels in 1845—6, and 78.733.480 bushels in 1845—7. bushels during the last twelve months, as compared with the year next pre-

convinced that in the main Prof. Felton's is just such a commentary. We trust that among studious young persons not a few may be found to temper their minds by the pure and severe influence of this grandest composition of Grecian genius.

The much belabored question of the utility of Classical Studies as a branch of education is one whose constant procurrence forbids us to consider it settled. Sturdy a filltaring and uractical map never loss as a proportion.

these are very entertaining. Two more numbers com- farmers everywhere to sow more extensively than usual, it is possible that the calculations, in the Economist, as to the quantities which other countries can security.]
spare to England in the course of the next five months. The Fire may be found much under the reality. The like remark may be made concerning United States exports

Visiters at White Sulphur Springs.

WHITE SULPHUS SPRINGS, 25th July, 1847. WHITE SULPHUE SPRINGS, 25th July, 1847.

Yesterday brought us an accession of fifty to the number of visitors at this old and justly popular watering place. The number playing knife and fork at the dinner table to-day will be not less than 300, and yet there is no confusion, or want of good fare and attendance. The fact is, that he who is not satisfied with such choice bread and fresh butter, and good mutton and venison and the best Virginia ham, and these super-excellent mountain potatoes, deserves to be fed on German pumpersickel. I observed Senator Johnson, of Maryland, at the breakfast table this morning; and Mr. Clar is certainly to be here on Wednesday. One or two bian-kets are constantly necessary in the way of nocturnal comfort.

A COOLER.—During an examination in one of the Courts resterday, after the winess had been asked the general character of the prosecutor for truth and veracity, and had answered that no one would be-lieve him under oath—everybody believed him to be a lieve him under oath—everybody believed him to swindler "—to a question of the prosecutor's cou to name some one who had called him such hard na-he replied "You sir" The Court House rung w. to name some one who had caused unit such and the tended "You, sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You, sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You, sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied in the replied. "You sir!" The Court House rung with the replied in the repli

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH LINE.—We see it stated that Mesers Livingston & Wells have obtained the right from the owners of Morse's Telegraph to construct a line from Rochester to Syracuse on the Canal route, with Telegraph Stations at the intermediate places. The arrangements are nearly completed to commisence operations. If the clitrens on the line take the required amount of stock, the line will be built and put into operation the reason. ration this season

by W. H. Harned, 22 Spruce-st.

CUTTER'S "ASATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY"—
Henry H. Davis and John Mason, formerly doing business under the firm of H. H. Davis & Co. were brought tin, 205 Broadway.

Burgess, Stringer & Co. have received No.

14 of Chambers Cyclopedia of English Literature.

CITY ITEMS.

THE FRENCH CELEBRATION VESTERDAY .- A ere perfect day could not have been wished for the purpose than that which yesterday favored the ce tion, by the French residents of New York, of the Revolution of July. At the appointed hour of the morning, the "Lafayette Guards" appeared with full ranks, and after attending mass at the Church in Canal-st, marched through Broadway to the French Consulate, where they were addressed by M. Borg in an impassioned and grace ful speech. They afterward passed through some of the principal streets, everywhere eliciting admiration by their handsome uniform, their correct bearing and the elegance of the new banner which they had but just re-

At 6 in the evening the dinner at the Apollo Salcon assembled some three hundred gentlemen, among whom His Excellency, M. Pageot, French Embassadorat Washington, was conspicuous. The dinner, which was served at about 7 o'clock, was in the best style of M. Bonnard's well known cuteins. After full justice had been done to that part of the ceremonies the President of the evenng. M. HYACINTH PERGNEY, introduced the regular toasts in a few pertinent and forcible remarks. It is almost needless to say here that all the toasts and speeches cession by M. Peugnet as follows:

The Page of July—They form three of the most bril-liant pages not only of the history of France, but of the history of the whole world, for in them the People have shown themselves thrice great—great in the comprehen-sion of their rights, in their courses in combat, and in their dignity and moderation in virtue. To the Three Days of July! To France! (Cheers, Marsellies Hymn.) Days of July 1 To France 1 (Cheers, Marseilles Hymn).

The King of the Frent — The choice of the Revolution whose anniversary we calchrist his grandeur and his littles rest in the sovereignty of the people and in that of reason both of which are of divine right. (Three cheers, La Parisienne)

The President of the United States—First magistrate of a family of sovereign people. His simple seas is placed as high as the most illustrious throne, for he is supported by the arms upraised for liberty of twenty nine States.

States.

M. Pageot, our distinguished Representative—If in inviting him to join us on this solemn day we have given him an evidence of our high esteem, in accepting our invitation he gives a proof of his devotion to the honor of our country. His presence gives the last seal of nationality to the giorious anniversary which we celebrate—(Cheers, Sweet Home)

The National Guard of France—Citizen cohorts, they are at once the defenders of the soil, the protectors of order, and the centinels of liberty. The Column of July is for them what the Vendome Column is for the Army. ment of valor and patriotism.

(Cheers, Marseilles Hymn.

The Militis of Non-York—Like the Union, they bear as their motto. "E Phiribus Union," and in this family of heroes the sons of two worlds, now become brothers, press fraternal hands. To the brilliant fascis of its banner will hereafter be united the tricolored ensign which ng ago learned the path of glory on the American sol

(Loud obsers. Yankee Doodle.)

The City and Mayor of New York—In taking their places by thousands at the fire-side of the imperial City, her French residents heartly identify themselves with her great destinies and render homogre to the public and principles. La to virtues of her chief magistrate. (Applause

At the conclusion of these tours M. PAGROT addressed the audience in a brief and happy speech, thanking upon the present Government of France as one which had obtained for the conquests of peace all the clark which had obtained for the conquests of peace all the glory which had before been attributed to those of war. M. Pagnor went on to say that during a residence of a ong series of years near the American Government as the Representative of France, while his position had constantly been rendered agreeable by the courtesy and prightness of that Government-to which, in passing, he paid a high tribute; so on the other hand his duties had been made easy by the landable conduct of the French residents in the United States. M. Pageot concluded with this sentiment as expressing everything

that he wished to say on this occasion.

The Franch Population of New York—By their fillal attachment to their mother country they have preserved at their right to her vigilant solicitude; by their scruas respect to the laws and the constitution under o protection they have placed themselves, they gained the esteem and the sympathy of the great numity in the midst of which they reside.

Mr. CHARLES KING of the Courier and Enquirer toalled to the toast in honor of the Press, in a very felleltous and elegant speech in the French language, which he corpoged with admirable case and success. Mr. Ereadstuffs-The British Supply and Demand- present occasion, he felt more deeply than ever the digalty of the mission of the Press. For here he was di nominenced the three glorious days that here the met to commemorate. It was by the press of Paris, with the assistance of the people, that that victory was give for what they may . s worth) may be briefly stated gained which was to the ancience a source of enthusi-Foreign Grain and Flour consumed during the confing June 5, 1846; the whole reduced into quarticles of 200 Hz, each, and talcheding foreign Wheat, Bar-Osts, Rye, Malze, Beans and Buckwheat. the people that statesmen govern and for the people that they govern. All the world understands at present that among divine rights none is so divine as the right of the people. Their claim to this right the French nation had fully justified. Nothing was more beautiful in the MILITIA COMMUTATION .- 6 27 of chap. 205 of the Three Glerious Days than the moderation manifested on their victory. Nothing spoiled that victory; no crime set a stain upon it. They showed themsolves worthy of the liberty they had conquered. Mr. King concluded his remarks with the following toast:

The Love of Glory and the Love of Liberty-Two French nepirations. The one produced the Empire, the other the Three Days. (Prolonged applause.) Then followed a great number of volunteer toasts and speeches, some of them of rare elequence. All were replete with patriotic sentiments and received in the most animated manner. Finally, at a not very late hourthe company adjourned until next year shall once more

bring around the same auniversary. STREET CLEANING BY CONTRACT .- At the spethe report, resolutions and conditions, for the future regulation of the contracts for the cleaning of the streets, which were reported on the Sith ult, and by which a large annual saving is expected to be effected to the City The only material alteration from the original plan, reted by Mesers. Oliver and Smith, is a provise requ basins of sewers; and, as often as may be necessary, or on receipt of an order from an Alderman, Assistant, or a Captain of the Police District, cleanse each receiving basin; also, that contractors must instantly remove the dirt when a main sewer is cleansed, and that each of

It was resolved by the Board, that the cleansing of the streets, hereafter, be given out by contract, and the divided into six districts. Proposals are to be submitted to the Finance Committees, who must " give such con tracts to such fit and proper persons as shall offer to take the same upon terms the most advantageous to the Cor-

tor who offers the lowest, and is ready with ample The First District includes the First, Second and Third

Wards, and that part of Catharine street bounded by the Fourth Ward. The Second includes the Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, with part of Liberty-street, bounding the Third

Ward, and part of Broadway, bounding Wards Third, The Third includes Wards Sixth, Seventh and Tenthwith parts of Chatham-street and square bounding the" Sixth Ward, so much of Division-street as adjoins the Seventh, and of the Bowery and Rivington, bounding

The Fourth consists of Wards Sleven and Thirteenth . with the parts of Grand, Clinton and Norfolk streets,

adjoining Ward Thirteen, and the part of Avenue A. bounded by the Eleventh. District Five consists of Wards Fourteen, Fifteen and eventeen, with the part of Houston street, bounded by

And District Six includes Wards Nine, Sixteen and en asked Eightsen, with the parts of Hammersley and Carmine

part of Fourteenth-st. adjoining the Eighteenth Ward. Contractors must cause all dirt to be removed from the Markets every Sunday before 9 A. M. and on other days before 4 P. M -a cart must pass daily through thrice a week to carry away all cinders and ashes-all the streets, &c. are to be swept and cleaned at least moved to a proper place Noars of Twenty-third-st.the morning in June, July, August and September, and

before 8 the rest of the year.

There are many other conditions, about snow, ice, &c. Assistants and the Mayor, and to take the form of an

A CITY LIBRARY .- A lover of learning, though a foreigner, was the founder of the Smithsonian Institu left his wealth to the Girard College- a third (M. Vattemare) was brought useful books from France, in presents to our City and State, and the United States, valued at \$80,000-and a fourth, (the King of Prussis,) sent to the State Library at Albany the magnient volumes on the Ruins of Pompeil. When an American goes to London the British Museum, with its immease libraries is open to him to read all the year round, free of charge. In Paris, the city gave a separate spartment in its public library to the American works forwarded by our States and cities. There too, the city library is open, well stored, and free, on equal terms, to lin Library at Philadelphia. Why not here? Is there no room in the City Hall where, daily, at suitable hours, all the valuable books belonging to the City could be collected and the public allowed to have access to them, not as a favor, but as the usage! Who has seen the books M. Vattemare brought to the City several years ago! Probably the porter or door keeper who may have been ordered to stow them away in trunks or some cel-

RIVER PS. FOREIGN TRADE-MAYOR'S VETO. were in the French language, from which our report | The Mayor yesterday returned to the Common Council translates them. The regular teasts were read in suc-Pier No. 4, North River, to two Transportation Companies, as being informal, and with many remonstrances against the grant, numerously and respectably signed, to the effect, that there is not a sufficient accommodation for the shipping of the port-that vessels are now compelled to sait for weeks to get berths to discharge their cargoes—that granting these exclusive privileges to Albany towboats. &c. would shut out large vessels altogether-and that pier No. 4 is one of the few at which discharge their cargoes. The Mayor remarks, that ships in the foreign trade can only deliver their cargoes at piers where there is a sufficient depth of water, while towboats. As in the Albeny trade, may enter and discharge freight at any of the slips—that the petitioners ask the exclusive use of the piers on the ground of convenience only, while the remonstrants plead the absolute necessity of the pier No. 4 for their use, and the great injury they will sustain if excluded from it—that the reports and resolutions were passed through both Hoards on the same evening, without giving the remonstrants a chance to be heard—and that neither reports nor resolutions offer any reasons whatever for the exclusive privilege thus sought to be conferred, except that the companies who were to get it would be accommodated. It appears that the owners are quite ready to exclusive use of the pier; and that one of the companies has this year discharged 32,000 tons of produce at the City wharves.

Nacher, charged with stesting a gold watch and requisition of the flow may be the force as which he seld in this City. His was below up to await the requisition of the flower and was the mine plant he sailing a self-in the source of the closer of the contract and the store, and one of the stores, segred held of him sail attempted to force him into the store, and on Mr. S. a strong the store that the store, and can be remarked to the store, segred held of him sail attempted to force him into the store, and on Mr. S. a strong the store the store, segred held of him sail attempted to force him into the store, and on Mr. S. a strong the store that the store, and on Mr. S. a strong the store that the store and that neither reports and from the store and flower in the store, and on the store, and on the store and store that the store and that neither reports and resolutions offer any reasons whatever for the exclusive privilege thus sought to be conferred, except that the companies who were to get it would be accommodated. It appears that the o vessels drawing from 16 to 20 feet water can receive and FREE ACADEMY-MADISON SQUARE .- Mesers. F.

Cutting, H. M. and H. F. Schieffelin, F. Bronson, Philip Kearny, James Conner, G. G. and S. S. Howland A. B. Vanderpoel, Garret Storm, and others, remonstrate. through Ald. McElrath, against the granting the request The Press of Non-York-The courageous vanguard of of the Board of Education that Madison square be spplied as a site for the Free Academy or College author and by the Legislature and the people's vote of last month. The President read the remenstrance, which affirms that the square was reserved for a future City Hall; that remonstrants purchased lots and were assess. longing to the City, with the understanding that it would be used for municipal buildings; that its value would be destroyed if used for a Free Academy, and "render it a. spot to be avoided, instead of sought after, for private dwellings;" that Madison square would be an inconvenient location for a school; and that the Corporation has no right to give away their land to the Board of Education, as it is pledged to the City creditors. The matter was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. together with a memorial from Messrs. Townsend Harris, President of the Board of Education, Henry Nicoli, Thos-Denny, Andrew Carrigan and J. S. Bosworth, requesting the Common Council to determine the question of appropriating a site for said Academy at the earliest possi-

THANKS TO COM. PERRY, &c .- The Mayor sent the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a letter received from the gallant Commodore, dated U. S. Flag ship Mississippi, Anton Lizardo, July 5, 1847, acknowledging the City's vote of thanks to the Home Squadron, in these words: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New York, transmitted to me at its request by the Secretary of the Navy, conveying the thanks of that body to that portion of our Navy who cooperated that body to that portion of our Navy who cooperated with the Army in the reduction of Vera Cruz. I have had great pleasure in communicating this compilment to the officers under my command, and unite with them in returning sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon

PRISON DISCIPLINE .- Messrs. Crolius and Kelly. the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on Prisons, reported in part yesterday relative to the City Prison. They recommend that the three rooms on the southerly end of the front basement of the prison, now occupied by the Police, be set apart to the use of individuals, detained, not for oriminal acts, but as witnesses and juvenite delinguents.

New-York and Richmond, is in these words

§ 27. Every ununiformed private, who shall be regularly enrolled, and duly notified thereof, as hereinbefor larly enrolled, and duly notined increor, as hereincorre-prescribed, and who shall not have commuted as afore-said, and who shall refuse or neglect to appear at such parade as specified in this act, shall pay a fine of three dollars. For every other delinquency and deficiency he shall pay the same penalties now prescribed by law.

The act provides, that any person residing in any of the company districts, not a member of a uniformed company, may commute for a year at 75 cents, on or beday of the annual parade; but it is evident (though in this the Post contradicts the statement.) that no man can be fined till he is "regularly enrolled and ny and Troy one and often two hours in advance of the duly notified thereof," yet if he fall to pay his commutacial meeting, last night, the Board of Aldermen adopted tion before the day of the annual parade of citizens not in uniform, we see no provision under which he can commute afterward for that year.

GERMAN CATHOLICISM .- There is, we believe only one religious society in this country organized upon the principles promulgated with so much success within the last three or four years in Germany by John Ronge and his associates. We refer to the Church in this City under the care of Rev. Mr. Giustiniani. It is likely, however, that the doctrines of "German-Catholicism" will soon attain a wider influence in this community and throughout the country. Recent German pathem is to keep an office, known and open to the public. pers convey the information that Dowiar, one of the most powerful expositors of that faith, was to leave Havre in the latter part of June for the United States, with the express purpose of laboring here for the dis semination of his religious opinions. He can scarcely fail to produce a great effect, among our German popuistion especially; indeed, he is reported to be a man of most brilliant and impressive eloquence, having at his command all the resources of argument imagination, wit and rhetorical grace. The Editor of the Schnellpost ticing his coming, says that the doctrines he will advocate have from the first had many adherents here and that nothing has hindered their extending but the want of a man of talent and elevated character, who could in spire universal confidence, to take the lead in the organization of societies.

BREADSTUFFS VIA THE HUDSON .- There were received in this City on Wednesday, ciathe North River, 026 barrels of Flour: 11,309 bushels of Wheat; 1,800 bushels of Shorts; 38,718 bushels of Corn; 829 barrels of Corn Meal; 6,000 bushels of Oats; and 19 barrels of Beans. Of the Corn, 1,755 bushels were for the Irish Relief Committee. The City firm of which Isaac Buhanan, of Glasgow, who writes so forcibly against Free Trade, is a member, receive many consignment duce via the Erie Canal probably from their Upper Canada establishments - using the Canals in preference to the St. Lawrence. The details of breadstuffs, proand other produce received by the Hubson are publishdaily in The Tribune.

The National Reformers, we hear are high y gratified with the result of their pic nie on Wednes ats and the Sixth-avenue, adjoining the Ninth Ward, and day, which "came of" at Biddle's Grove, Sasten Island. The steamer Kosciusko, the chosen conveyance of the party, left the last landing, pler No. 1, N.R. at 10 o'clock, having in tow a commodious barge, both hoats loaded to the last degree consistent with comfort, and arrived at every street to receive and remove garbage, &c .- the ground at one o'clock. After the plentiful repast, enough of carts and horses must pass through the streets partaken in the various natural arbors of the spacious grove, one large division of the company listened to appropriate speeches by Mesers. Ryckman, Van Amringe, thrice a week, and the rubbish is to be removed before O'Connor, and Rand—while a numerous party engaged sunset—all the dirt and rubbish that cannot be sold in dancing in natural amphitheatres appropriated for the the City and at core taken away, must be promptly re- purpose. After five hours recreation, the party returned to the City in good season. The company consisted of, and the great thoroughfares must be swept before 6 in not less than twelve hundred persons (including child ren.) about five eighths of whom were ladies. The weather seemed to have been chosen for the purpose, and everything passed off to the universal satisfaction The resolutions have yet to be acted on by the Board of | The increase of numbers over their former parties of the kind gives our friends of the Land Reform great encouragement

THE Stave Case -Judge Edmonds, we under stand, received a letter yesterday, stating that Judge Etwards will be here on Monday, so that argument in the above case will probably be heard in the beginning

MURDEROUS ASSAULT .- As an inoffensive Irish man, whose name we were unable to learn, was passing up the Bowery, near the North American Hotel, he met a gang of 20 to 30 rowdies, known as volunteer freeze one of whom struck him a severe blow with a slung the

or other deadly weapon, knocking him down and lefter ing a dangerous wound over one of his even The Pic Nic of "Harper Union No. 11 everybody. If we mistake not, it is the same in the Frank- Daughters of Temperance" at Cold Spring, on Welfas day, is said to have been a fine affair. Hon. James Reper presided on the occasion and addresses were male by Rev. Mr. Ives, Rev. E. Crawford, Rev. Mr. Milbert Rev. J. Z. Nichols and others, with great effect, and the party, some three hundred in all, returned to the Cirhighly gratified with the whole proceedings

> Bill-posters and those employing them, are ned that there is an ordinance forbidding posts; any bills on pier posts under a penalty of five dollars. Champagne is not much to be taken on trust - Pig

Forth American.

Opinions differ. In this City there is said to be a gentleman of such irrgular accentricity that he never takes much champarne in any other way than in

POLICE -- John McDermitt was this morning as rested by officer Prince John Davis of the Lower Police Court, charged with feloniously obtaining the sum of \$99 50 from Oliver Charlick, administrator of Jessey McDermott. He was detained for examination. On cer Behrle of the Second Ward of this City, arrestd in Philadelphia yesterday, a German named Alexander

Board of Aldermen ... Special Merriso Alderman FRANKLIN in the chair

Adderman Franklin in the chair.

Chinese Museum, now in Philadephia, sai for a future City and were assess. It is a future City as future City and were assess. It is a future City as and were assess. It is a future City as and were assess. It is a future City as and were assess. It is a future City as and were assess. It is a future City as a future city as

against "changing the same of this ancient and mass tie Bowery, the pride of the City and State, if not side Union, known all over the world for one or two as turies"

Exchange place.—David Austin, John Ward and other equest that Exchange-place be paved with stone, win long walks. walks.

Law.—An ordinance was adopted, declaring the

They Lase.—An ordinance was adopted, declaring the no part of the law of 1839 shall apply to that part of the City north of Forty-second st.

Serer is Beack st.—The Mayor returned the ordinace authorizing the construction of a Sewer in Beack that an informality might be corrected, he also set remonstrances showing that "a great proportion of so owners whose property is affected, are opposed to the construction of a sewer.

A Stang Shot.—Ald Mescrele moved, and it was sgeed to offer, \$500 retwend for the discovery of the preserving the Bowery, on the 28th Incl. and that his Mayor be required to make inquiry as to the officer whose days was then and there to have kept the peace.

Bulkhead for Bosts.—\$500 were voted to build a topak water for boats at pier. I

water for boats at pier I.

Seper in William at .- Messrs. Carleton, Bussing Is
throp, Van Pelt, &c. consider the newer unnecessory throp, Van Felt, &c. consider the newer unnecessary, and that it would cause them great damage.

Steer in Burelays — It was resolved, on the report of Messra. Maynerd, Smith and Spodierd, that a sewer is constructed in Barelaysat, from the sewer in Cohe Place, to a point 115 feet west of Broadway.

The remainder of the proceedings are noticed among "City Hema." The Result adjourned to Monday, Aug. at 5 P. M.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL TREEGRAPH -Th Quebec Chronicle announces that the Electric Telegraph between Montreal and New York via Toronto, was to be put into operation last Monday.

Chinese June —Of all people in the world, we belthe good people of New York are the most given to decing. This we can assert most positively, from the hartup to yeaterday evening, over 50 cost of our fell citizens have visited the justic celebrated Chinese for the product to world the product of the 20 cost of the 20 co for any one to see her without being delic-traordinary vessel, unlose in chape, cons, sails, cables, anchors, and everything that vessel, is a curbodity sufficient in itself to every day, but when we add to these the co-um of Chicae corlosites, which she has on-corprised that even decide the number have n

A great variety of entertainments are given in at the American Museum, herinding the Concerts by Orphese Paulty, &c. and the first and only specare tile city of Macmotacile Gertrude, the most idented accomplished juvenile danacise in America. Fe-mances at by and it o clock.

Business Notices.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT DAY BOAT ON THE HUDSE RIVER -The ALIDA leaves Robinson et, on Mondals Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M. She is 2 line. Passengers going in her generally arrive in Albi old boat. Every attention is shown passengers, and parties traveling for pleasure will find her superior to my

of these pens find the public are not to be misled by their cry; on the contrary, they are are beginning to realize had the Richelleu pens at \$2 are the heat and cheapest in the city. J. Y. Savadz, 92 Fulton-st. sells the genuine, and so else. Other gold pens from 75 cents to \$1.50.

Paccages of the Dayton Transcript, published in the correspondence of the Dayton Transcript, published in the Wednesday's Tribune be correct, the revolution with must take piace in the mode of doing lusiness, by court rating it into fewer and fewer hands through the power of the Press of the country, it would be well for those with of the Frees of the country, it would be well for desire to keep or to lake the lead in business, to the principle of adversing, which for his fart business pursuitals said to be equal to the power

The surest, quickest, cheapest and only completed the decrease of the people of the country is to advertise it in public newspapers of the country. At Pa, wars agent it can be done promptly, safely and extensively, as he is the time to do it by all who are prepared to supply a wants of customers. SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA - In the wise sconogry of News

there has been distributed through the mineral and sage table kingdoms a variety of medicinal substances stage to the relief of various diseases; but it is believed the no one product of the earth are so many powerful sates properties combined as in Saraspartils. Yet, to restrict these latent properties practically useful they require velopment, combination, and concentration. In Sastr Sarasparilla it is believed all these objects have been effected to the fulless extent. It is now administer general practice as a sure and uniform cemedy in cases of tism, crysipelas, king's evil, and every complaint spectomate of impure blood. Affections of the mucos services, such as chronic charrit, spreading through of hash passages into the household. scrofula, leprosy, tumor, swelling of the joints, them nasal passages into the bronchial membranes of the three also, lumbago, white swelling, and hip diseases will

removed by this invaluable remedy.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. S. 1. SANDS, Wholesale Droggists, 100 Fulton-at. come william-at. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, Set

Williamest. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, 507 Co. Sold also by Druggies generally throughout a United Sixtes. Price 81 per boottle, or six bottles for 8. To Country dealers bear in mind that the original confurence of tan, pimples, frechies, worms in the whin, sallowane tan, pimples, frechies, worms in the whin, sallowane tan, bear on the whole best of cutaneous disorders at the bad only at Dr. First Gourano's sole depot, of whis it a step of two from the corner of Broadway, when say be had his bilgoid Vegetable Rouge, Lily White, Har Drand other codebrated tollet preparations. Resemble place, 57 Walkerst or you will be cheated, a manufacture of the sallowed and the content of the content of the sallowed counterfolis are abroad, more especially in Contant in 1912 if

IT IS THE GLORY OF WOMAN, AND THE CROWNS OF NAMENT OF MAN.—Certainly a fine good head of ball in the above states. All can have it. Surely this has been above by the housands of persons who have used any shilling bothe of Joses's Coral Hair Restorative, have a faited—hundreds of them—that it not only make the

have stated—hundreds of them—that it not only make a bair grow—stops it from failing, cleans, a.c. ac battume it soft, silky, clean, dark, fine and braunful. Reader, give it one trial and you will not it all safety more than we state. It is sold in New-York out it fails and the first than st.

FORTUNES TOLD GRATIS—Will

John Market State St